

## WOULD BAR HIRED GUARDS IN STRIKES

Secretary Wilson Wants Congress to Stop Interstate Transportation of Them.

APPLICABLE TO BOTH SIDES

Recommendation Regarded as Most Advanced Stand Secretary Has Taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In his first annual report made public tonight, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor asks for legislation by Congress which will prevent the interstate transportation of armed men, privately engaged for use in labor controversies.

Secretary Wilson has long been known as an ardent champion of union labor and his conduct of the Department thus far has caused considerable comment because of his pronounced views on this subject.

In the recommendations contained in his annual report, however, the Secretary has gone further in support of organized labor than on any other occasion.

He severely condemns the use of firearms in strikes and incidentally takes a fling at the employment of detective agencies in such controversies.

Secretary Wilson says:

"The use of firearms in a species of private warfare in connection with labor strikes calls for serious consideration. Groups of men on both sides, without military or police authority for it, have used firearms with fatal effect in the coal strike in southern Colorado.

"These arms and the ammunition have doubtless been procured through interstate commerce, and many of the armed men are said to have been imported into Colorado from other States through a business concern engaged commercially across State lines in supplying corporations with an armed and trained private soldiery or police in numbers running into hundreds and even thousands.

**Pere Marquette Strike.**

"In connection with the Pere Marquette strike in Michigan armed guards, furnished by agencies in other States, supplying men to take the place of local strikers, accompanied those men to Grand Rapids. They were there turned back by the United States Marshal under instructions from the District Judge.

"In the Calumet copper mining region armed guards under contract with the employers were forwarded to the locality by agencies in other States.

"In view of the fact that in these three cases and of the well known fact that detective agencies are to a greater or less extent engaged commercially in supplying groups of armed men across State lines, the Department is of the opinion that Congress take action within its constitutional limitations to regulate these businesses in the interest of public peace and order.

The Secretary refers to the report of a Congress committee in 1893, which, he says, condemns the practice of "shifting and other practices" by which employers "bought men whom the Unionist agency supplied to corporations involved in strikes." The Secretary adds:

"It would be no clear at this day as it appeared to the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives twenty-one years ago that Congress has a constitutional authority over this subject in its interstate character. The view appears no longer to prevail in Congressional legislation that interstate commerce relates to traffic in commodities only.

"This is plainly true of the so-called 'white slave' legislation of Congress. As its powers with reference to interstate commerce are thereby recognized by Congress there would seem to be no reason now why the transportation of private troops or private police or armed guards or armed mobs, whether by employment from one State to another under commercial contracts should not be regarded as coming fully within the scope of Congressional authority over interstate commerce.

"Though Federal control of such interstate traffic was regarded as unconstitutional in 1893, it would appear by analogy to be regarded as within constitutional sanction now. The evil being still great enough to demand such Congressional legislation as may be constitutional, I hereby commend the subject to Congress for consideration.

This recommendation by Secretary Wilson is regarded by many here as one of the most radical measures emanated from the present Administration. It is aimed apparently at preventing big corporations from hiring Pinkertons and other guards in strikes.

### The Secretary's Attitude.

Secretary Wilson apparently would let strikes run their course, and in the case of violence by strikers accepting as a duty the law and the courts to punish the offenders, even if property and life in the meantime were threatened.

The Secretary says that the Department of Labor was created in the United States, and sets forth that while the Department sustains friendly relations with labor organizations its attitude is not exclusive. He adds:

"Inasmuch, however, as it is ordinarily only through organization that the many in any class or of any interest can come articulate with reference to their common needs and aspirations, the Department of Labor is usually under a necessity of turning to the labor organizations that exist and such as may come into existence for definite and trustworthy advice on the sentiments of the wage earning classes regarding their common welfare.

"Freely as conferences with unorganized wage earners are welcome, official intercourse with individuals, as such, has practical limits which organization alone can remove. Manifestly then the Department of Labor must invite the confidence and encourage the cooperation of responsible labor organizations and their accredited officers and committees if it is to subserve its prescribed purpose through an intelligent and effective administration of its authorized functions.

### The Guiding Purpose.

"While the Department of Labor sustains friendly relations with labor organizations, as in the interest of all wage earners and of the general welfare it ought to do, nevertheless this attitude must not be exclusive.

"Similar relations with unorganized wage earners and also with employers and their organizations to the extent which they themselves permit are likewise a duty of the Department.

"The great guiding purpose, however, of the Department should and must be to secure and acquiesced in by everybody, is the purpose, prescribed in terms by the organic act, namely, promotion of the welfare of the wage earners of the United States."

The report refers to the work already done by the Department in the mediation and conciliation of labor disputes and calls attention to the fact that it is without sufficient appropriation to carry out fully the intent of Congress.

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## DANIELS DEFENDS NAVY STATISTICS ON SHIPS

Secretary Answers the Charge That the Figures Have Been Juggled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In the course of his appearance before the House Committee on Naval Affairs Secretary Daniels was able to show this morning that there was no reason for confusion as to the relative rank of the United States navy and other navies published by the Navy Department.

The charge was made yesterday by "small navy" men, particularly Representatives Witherspoon and Hensley, that the statistics had been "juggled" by the Department to make the United States navy appear less powerful than it really is in comparison with other navies.

The statistics published by the Department contain a statement that battleships twenty or more years old, are not included in the compilation of naval strength of any power, vessels of that age being considered obsolete. The Navy Department counts the age of a warship as beginning with the date of its launching.

Confusion and apparent misrepresentation have resulted from statements made as to the status of certain American and German warships by dating their age from the time of commissioning in the one case and authorization in the other. The battleships Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana under the Navy Department's method are ruled out of the statistics of American naval strength, while under the same method certain German ships which the "small navy" men thought were older than the three American ships named in the list.

In explaining that the battleships South Carolina and Michigan have been removed from the dreadnought class, the Secretary said that the General Board of the navy did this because these two ships are not up to the present standard in the matter of speed. All of the latest battleships can make 21 knots, whereas the South Carolina and Michigan can make only 15 knots. The practice is to designate the oldest and most modern fighting ships as dreadnoughts.

It was further pointed out that even if the contentions of Representatives Hensley and Witherspoon were accepted in regard to battleship strength, they make no allowance for the fact that Germany has four battle cruisers and is building three more, while the United States has none of this type of ship.

**SENATE FIGHT OVER GLASS.**

**Close Vote Expected on His Right to a Seat.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A remarkable change of sentiment in the Senate on the question of the right of Frank P. Glass of Alabama to his seat in that body was disclosed today when the case was taken up for consideration.

Even the opponents of Mr. Glass conceded late this afternoon that the vote would be very close. Several Republican senators will vote to seat the Birmingham publisher, who holds a commission from Gov. O'Neil of Alabama to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Joseph A. Johnson, until the people shall elect a Senator.

**OHIO ASKS JOHN D. TO PAY \$12,690,000 TAXES**

Collectors Say He Is Taxable in Cleveland for Full Value of Property.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.—The local tax commission wants John D. Rockefeller to pay taxes on all of his estimated \$900,000,000 of personal property right here, alleging he is a resident of Ohio. The amount demanded is \$12,690,000, which is at the rate of \$14.10 on each \$1,000.

Mr. Rockefeller's attorney, Virgil P. Kline, denies the effort to make him pay taxes here.

"Mr. Rockefeller is a legal resident of New York," he said. "He has not maintained a residence in Cleveland for twenty-five years. He was kept here this winter by an illness, but that does not make him liable for personal property taxes here. He has already paid his taxes for the current year in New York."

John D. Packler and William Agnew, deputy State tax collectors, went to Port Hill, Mr. Rockefeller's estate, at noon today, but he refused to see them. They thereupon left a written notice that his taxes are due. He has five days to act and is subject to a penalty of 10 per cent. which is equal to a tax on \$12,690,000 more of property. The collectors assert that he has just established a legal residence in East Cleveland.

The Ohio law says that any person is taxable for full value of personal property in the district where he resides legally. The amount asked of Mr. Rockefeller is equal to the total amount asked otherwise in Cuyahoga county, in which Cleveland is located.

The estimate of \$900,000,000 is based on figures brought out in the Standard Oil dissolution suit. Stock of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio has advanced \$65 a share within a week.

If John D. Rockefeller holds the 30 per cent. he is reputed to hold in all of the Standard Oil subsidiary companies he is \$100,000 richer since Sunday (paper value), and \$65,000 richer (also paper value) than he was a week ago.

Standard Oil of Ohio has a capital stock of \$3,500,000.

**Will Urge Drug Sale Bill.**

Assistant District Attorney Wilmet and Ernest K. Coulter, counsel for Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in her crusade against the illegal sale of drugs, will go to Albany this morning to confer with Lieutenant Wagner on pending legislation having to do with the unlawful sale of drugs.

## HOUSE VOTES DOWN JAPANESE EXCLUSION

Pressure by Administration Causes Quick Change of Front.

PARTY LINES LOST IN RUSH

Hayes-Lenroot and Raker Amendments Recalled by Big Majority.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—As a result of influence brought to bear by President Wilson and his advisers the danger of Japanese exclusion legislation has been avoided for the present. The House recalled by an overwhelming vote today the amendment which it incorporated yesterday in the Burnett immigration bill providing for exclusion of Asiatics, including the Japanese.

Republicans joined Democrats today in pleading with the House to ignore the exclusion question in order that the diplomatic negotiations with some hope that the difference between the two countries will be adjusted. The House thereupon reversed itself, and it is predicted that as a result no further effort will be made in Congress at this time to bring the exclusion question forward.

**Administration Exerts Pressure.**

Administration leaders were greatly concerned last night when they were informed of the action of the House in adopting the Lenroot amendment excluding Asiatics. While the amendment specifically provided that the proposed legislation should not affect treaty obligations, and therefore did not change the status of this Government's relations with Japan, the Administration felt that the action might be misinterpreted in Tokyo and cause great irritation. Leaders of the Administration immediately got busy and the results appeared in the vote taken by the House today.

Today's debate was one of the most stirring witnessed in the House this season. Regardless of party members voted with one another in opposing the exclusion amendments, all arguing that such legislation should be postponed as a patriotic duty. Representative Mann of Illinois, the Republican leader, was applauded when he declared: "This is no time to play politics. Let us show our allegiance to our country. Let us show it today."

The change in the sentiment of the House over night as the result of arguments advanced by representatives of the Administration was strikingly shown in two votes. The Lenroot-Hayes amendment, excluding Mongolians, negroes and Malays not protected by treaty or passport agreements, adopted yesterday by a vote of 111 to 99, was defeated today 203 to 54. An amendment offered by Representative Raker of California, author of the pending exclusion bill, providing for the exclusion of all Asiatic laborers, was rejected 182 to 8.

**Mr. Mann's Remarks.**

The Democratic leaders were obviously pleased with these votes and grew so in fact over the outcome was expressed in Administration circles.

Mr. Mann in his speech opposing the exclusion amendments said:

"I have been long enough in this House. I hope to know when to place country above party. I do not believe any of these amendments should be adopted at this time. Dealing with foreign relations is a matter of delicacy at best. While I have not the greatest pride in the present State Department, yet I feel that in conducting our foreign relations we should be guided by the principle of the first in time is first in law. I am bound to rely in the first instance at least on the State Department."

"I am not prepared to invite war with Japan or other country, though if war should come as a result of any legislation I should not shrink from it. I think now is the time for us to be cool and collected, not to be carried away by our feelings. We think perhaps we can play politics to the disadvantage of our country. We owe an allegiance to our country above our party."

Representative Hayes of California, Republican, interrupted to remark that he hoped Mr. Mann would acquit him of any desire to "play politics."

"On Mr. Mann," the gentleman is a sincere advocate of this proposition. He is standing as he is an advocate on one side, is properly doing what he believes is right, and he is more or less prejudiced. We represent the entire country and we ought to protect at this time even California against herself."

Representative Sharkey of Kentucky, a Democrat, and Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, a Republican, made like speeches.

**Does Not Want to Force War.**

"Your Secretary of State," said Mr. Moore, addressing the Democrats, "does not want anti-Japanese legislation at this time. He does not want to force a war. We should stand by him. He is doing his duty."

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, a Republican, expressed the belief that the amendments if adopted would involve this country in diplomatic troubles. Declaring that nothing should be done to embarrass the Administration in its negotiations with Japan, Representative Langley of Kentucky, a Republican, remarked:

"I am getting weary of sidestepping the Japanese question. I do not fear a war with Japan. There need be no fear on that score, because it is settled by the treaty. With the disposal of the Lenroot-Hayes amendment and the amendment offered by Representative Raker the House resumed consideration of the immigration bill. Debate continued until a late hour and an agreement was reached for a vote tomorrow. The indications are that the bill will be passed by an overwhelming majority. While the bill has been in the House it has been opposed by a number of speakers that the President would approve it, most of the Democrats and many of the Republicans and Progressives will vote for it."

The fate of the bill in the Senate is problematical. If the President indicates that he is opposed to the more restrictive features the Senate doubtless will modify them. On the other hand, if the President refuses to express an opinion the Senate will pass the bill practically as it now stands.

**ACTS IN TICKET TANGLE.**

**Whitman's Aid Asks Sam Shubert and Fallon to Aid Inquiry.**

Assistant District Attorney Arthur Train started an investigation yesterday of the theatre ticket situation, and asked Sam Shubert and W. J. Fallon, president of the Tyson Company, to give him information.

Charges have been made to the District Attorney that managers of certain houses were in league with agencies and ticket buyers had to pay extortionate prices.

Mr. Train proposes to call witnesses on both sides. Managers and owners of theatres will be heard and then the agencies will be asked to tell how they got the tickets.

## Butch McDevitt and His Statue for the Nation



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## NEW YORK JAPANESE PLAN STRONG LEAGUE

"Nippon-jin Kai" Will Be Extended Throughout the United States.

TO PROTECT THEIR RIGHTS

Well Known Members of Race Here Believe War an Impossibility.

A league of all the Japanese in Greater New York and its environs, later to be extended to the whole United States, is to be formed as soon as possible.

It will be called the Nippon-jin Kai or "Society of Japanese Men" and its purpose will be to unite the Japanese in this country upon all questions between Japan and the United States.

Nippon-jin Kai will have no dues, so that the poorest may belong to it. It will be supported by gifts of money from wealthy Japanese.

The heads of the society will consult at once upon the attitude that Japanese in America ought to take on such subjects as exclusion, legislation in Congress or the States, touching upon Japanese in this country or fresh cases of apparent injustice to Japanese here.

The proclamation calling for the formation of Nippon-jin Kai has been printed in the office of the New York *Shimpo* (the Japanese Times) at 278 Sixth avenue and will be issued in a few days. It is signed by Kametaro Iijima, Consul-General of Japan in this city, Dr. Toyohiko Takami, a distinguished physician and a Cornell graduate, Jinji Amato, a member of the banking firm and collector, and K. Saito of the New York branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Reitaro Ichimura, head of the New York branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank at 55 Wall Street.

**To Take In Other Societies.**

The proclamation speaks of the many Japanese organizations already in existence in New York—the Nippon Club, an exclusive social club to which the well-to-do and eminent belong; the Japan Society, which has American members and has worked hard to better relations between Japan and the United States. All existing Japanese societies are to be bound in Nippon-jin Kai, says the manifesto.

There is temperate reference to the situation of Japanese in California.

"Occasionally one of our countrymen on the Pacific coast suffers injustice," says the proclamation. "If we join together we can help such a one. We can do something to influence opinion in this country."

There is specific mention of a purpose to promote better relations between Japan and this country.

The officers of Nippon-jin Kai have not yet been chosen; in fact no formal organization has been made. The money for the society is assured, it is said, but who will provide it has not yet been made known. The present plan is that it shall not be a secret society of the New York branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Reitaro Ichimura, head of the New York branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank at 55 Wall Street.

There are now 3,000 Japanese in the greater city and practically all of them are expected to join. The society may select one of the Japanese newspapers of New York as its mouthpiece. "Country and home politics unless forced to do so by American policy."

The *STN* asked a number of representatives of Japanese in California for an expression of opinion on the relations between the two countries. There was not one who believed a war with Japan in the least probable. A majority declared such a war impossible. Others thought it possible only if the property of Japanese in this country were confiscated and redress should be refused.

Mr. Ichimura of the Yokohama Specie Bank said that he could not discuss political relations of the two countries, but added that he had absolute faith that they would never be at war with each other.

It is the hope of the Nippon-jin Kai that the attitude of this newspaper has been that the trouble is due to race prejudice and is therefore too deep seated that it will come up again and again for the next half century or longer.

Toshi Nakamura, organ and editor of the Japanese-American Commercial Weekly, on the other hand, told *The STN* reporter that he believed the trouble had nothing to do with race, but was wholly a matter of economics.

"I am as confident as I am that I live that there will be no war," said Mr. Nakamura. "Still I will confess the situation seems to me worse than last spring. Japan, through Ambassador Chinda, has three times made representations to the American Government and I understand that it has received, not unsatisfactory answers, but no answers at all."

**McDEVITT INVADERS CAPITAL.**

**"Millionaire for a Day" Demands Change From Hotel Walter.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—John J. McDevitt of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who gained a reputation some years ago by spending \$2,500 in a day along Broadway, New York, arrived in Washington this afternoon. He traveled on a special train and was accompanied by a press agent and several other persons who are helping him to dispose of \$5,000 that McDevitt recently acquired.

## McDEVITT INVADERS CAPITAL.

**"Millionaire for a Day" Demands Change From Hotel Walter.**

McDevitt was welcomed at the station by a large crowd and a brass band engaged for the occasion. Preceded by the band and followed by a thousand or more of the curious, McDevitt went to his hotel. He distributed dollar bills among the bellboys and elevator men and then adjourned to his suite of rooms, where he shaved himself. McDevitt made a speech from the balcony of the hotel in which he advocated his nomination for the Presidency, promising everybody fat times if he were elected.

McDevitt came to Washington primarily to ask Congress to accept a statue of himself, which he is willing to have made if the lawmakers will agree to put it up in statutory hall in the capital. He has with him a paper mache model of the statue, which he will submit to-morrow to the Vice-President and Speaker Clark if he gets an opportunity. McDevitt will try to have a conference in the morning with these officials.

Although McDevitt announced on his arrival he had "money to burn" and intended to scatter it broadcast, he dined tonight on liver and bacon, boiled potatoes, hot rolls and coffee and demanded the change as he presented a dollar in payment to the waiter who served him. He attended the theatre to-night and later was placed on exhibition for an hour or so at the National Press Club.

**Reclus's Grim Photographs.**

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Adelaide Playle, the reclus, 75 years old, who was found dead in her house in a lonely part of Hertfordshire, Essex, had her room filled with photographs of her sister's body in a coffin. The sister, who had lived with her, died some years ago.

**Szechuan's Southern Cruiser.**

Count and Countess Laszlo Szechuan have chartered the Duke of Sutherland's yacht *Catania* and will sail on February 12 for Panama and South American ports. They will be gone six weeks.

## NATIONS TO PATROL WORLD FLIGHT ROUTE

Six Governments to Be Asked to Have Cruisers and Troops on Course.

ENTRIES ARE COMING IN

Verplanck, Who Made Trip Over Lakes, Says He Will Fly Curtiss Boat.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition officials will ask the cooperation of the United States, English, French, German, Russian and Japanese Governments in forming an international patrol for the round the world air race, according to a telegram received by Henry Woodhouse, editor of *Flight*, at the Aero Club of America yesterday. The plan is to ask the United States, England and France to patrol the Atlantic course with scout cruisers; the United States, Russia and Japan to establish a similar patrol over the Pacific course and Russia to dispose troops for aid along the desolate stretches of Siberia and Manchuria. J. B. Verplanck of Fishkill Landing, Hudson, who flew in his Curtiss flying boat from Chicago to Detroit over the great lakes last summer, with Redwing Havens as pilot, has written to the Aero Club, assuring the promoters of the race that he will enter it. He said that he would use different types of machines for the Atlantic trip and for the land trip. Mr. Woodhouse issued this statement yesterday.

"I believe some one will attempt to cross the Atlantic before the summer is over to test the feasibility of the plan. I am not at liberty to say who intends to make the flight, but the plan is being developed. I also believe that dirigibles will enter the round the world race."

"Europe has eighty-nine dirigibles which are in commission about 200 miles in the year and made hundreds of trips last year. The three airships *Hansa*, *Sachsen* and *Victoria Luise*, each capable of 100 feet in length and capable of carrying as much as ten tons of merchandise, carried 12,382 passengers for trips lasting as long as five hours in the past year, affording them service equal to that of Pullman cars, including a first-class and a promenade deck such as on a Pullman car affords. Together these airships made 816 trips. America will surely have some dirigibles in the near future. They have been developed and every effort has been made to have two ready for the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition."

Israel Ludlow, the lawyer who was crippled when a child with smallpox, was experimenting at Atlantic Beach, Fla., in 1906 and was one of the first to use a non-capable, self-balancing airplane now, was another who commended his enthusiasm over the proposed flight to the Aero Club.

**ENTERS WORLD AIR RACE.**

**Capt. Batson Will Compete in Position Event.**

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3.—Capt. Matthew A. Batson, president of the Batson Air Navigation Company, and instructor of the Batson triple motorized airplane, has announced his intention to enter the round the world aeroplane race at San Francisco, which will start May 1, 1914. It is just the sort of trip I have in mind all along, said Capt. Batson today. "I consider the transatlantic flight and that over the Rocky Mountains the hardest stages of the route. The machine that can cross the Atlantic and go around the world."

"It is my intention to enter the race. The machine that can remain in the air the longest will have advantage. I expect to win the race. It will be a great trip."

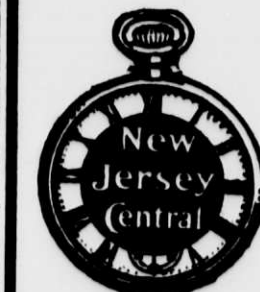
## IT'S A GREAT COMFORT

When going to Philadelphia to know just when you can get a train.

Because, on the New Jersey Central, "Your Watch is Your Time-Table" as fast trains on this road leave Liberty Street for Philadelphia Every Hour On The Hour from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M.; and at midnight with sleepers. Ten minutes before the hour from West 23rd Street.

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